

UNCLASSIFIED



# **Activities Report**

Threat Reduction Advisory Committee

*2015*

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This is a report of the Threat Reduction Advisory Committee (TRAC).

The TRAC is a Federal Advisory Committee established to provide independent advice to the Secretary of Defense. Statements, opinions, conclusions, and recommendations in this report do not necessarily represent the official position of the Department of Defense (DoD) or any other entity of the United States Government. The report was cleared for open publication by the Defense Office of Prepublication and Security Review on June 20, 2016.

This report is unclassified and cleared for public release.



February 26, 2016

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR  
NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS**

**SUBJECT:** Calendar Year 2015 Activities Report, Threat Reduction Advisory Committee

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This memorandum formally transmits the Threat Reduction Advisory Committee's Annual Report for calendar year 2015 detailing activities and recommendations to the Department of Defense. This report contains the following: TRAC 2015 in Review, 2016 Forecast, and summaries of progress on the Nuclear Strategic Stability, Global Health Security Agenda, Future Challenges for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction: North Korea initiatives.

Ambassador Ronald F. Lehman, II  
Chair  
Threat Reduction Advisory Committee

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# Threat Reduction Advisory Committee

## 2015 Activities Report

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## CHAIR'S FOREWORD

As Chairman of the Threat Reduction Advisory Committee (TRAC), I am pleased to present you with the *Report on the Activities of the Threat Reduction Advisory Committee* for Calendar Year 2015. The Committee, tasked by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, deliberates independently and unhindered to review critical Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) issues that confront the Department of Defense (DoD). Collectively, TRAC members bring in-depth expertise and actionable recommendations to issues of concern for DoD. This report includes a short synopsis of the TRAC, a list of the focus areas the Committee was asked to examine, and a summary of the identified issues and subsequent recommendations.

- *Ambassador Ronald F. Lehman, II, Chair*

## PURPOSE AND MISSION

The Secretary of Defense, under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) of 1972, established the TRAC to provide independent advice and recommendations on matters relating to combating weapons of mass destruction (CWMD). Eminent authorities in fields as varied as national defense, geopolitical and national security affairs, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), nuclear physics, chemistry, biology, and public health are appointed for four-year terms subject to annual renewal by the Secretary of Defense after careful review of all candidates. Together they provide advice and recommendations through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs (ASD(NCB)) on the following topics:

- Reducing the threat to the United States, its military forces, and its allies and partners posed by nuclear, biological, chemical, conventional, and special weapons;
- Combating weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to include non-proliferation, counterproliferation, and consequence management;
- Nuclear deterrence transformation, nuclear material lockdown and accountability;
- Nuclear weapons effects; and
- The nexus of counterproliferation and counter WMD terrorism.

For the full TRAC charter, see Annex A. For the current Committee membership, see Annex B.

## TRAC 2015 IN REVIEW

### Membership

In 2015 USD(AT&L) requested the Secretary of Defense approve an increase in membership from 20 to 25 consultants. Given the heightened ceiling and previously scheduled rotation of incumbents, the Committee gained seven new members, including: the Honorable (HON) Graham Allison; Vice Admiral (VADM) Robert Harward, USN, Retired (Ret.); Ms. Mary Alice Hayward; Ms. Joan Rohlfing; Ms. Donna Gregg; Dr. Melissa Choi; and Dr. George Whitesides. Together they bring a wealth of experience in areas as diverse as: special operations, emerging technology, cybersecurity, export control regimes, information systems, platform architecture, biology, and chemistry. USD(AT&L) presented former TRAC Chair, Senator Gary Hart, and Dr. Robert Kadlec with the Office of the Secretary for Defense Exceptional Public Service Award at their rotation off the TRAC in May.



## **Plenary Meetings**

The TRAC held three plenary sessions in 2015: April 21-22; July 15-16; and November 18-19. The April Plenary focused broadly on global WMD threats with particular regard to China and Russia. The TRAC delivered an outbrief to sponsor USD(AT&L) Frank Kendall and other senior leaders at the conclusion of the April Plenary, and received USD guidance on future efforts. The July Plenary addressed monitoring and verification advancements, chemical and biological defense programs, advances in Russian weapons technology, and Asia-Pacific security affairs, among other topics. Topics addressed at the November Plenary included: the Department of Defense Anthrax Laboratory Report on the unintentional shipment of live anthrax spores, chemical weapons threats, the nexus of cyber and nuclear physical security, current gaps in national biodefense, and Russia and China's defense strategy and intentions. Together, the meetings provided invaluable insights as well as a critical forum for discussing and developing the TRAC's recommendations to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

## **Preparatory Groups**

The TRAC conducted two study efforts as directed by USD Kendall: the Nuclear Strategic Stability (NSS) and the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) Preparatory Groups (Prep Groups). The NSS Prep Group concluded information gathering in summer 2015, after discussions with leadership from U.S. European Command (USEUCOM), U.S. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), U.S. Forces Korea (USFK), U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), and key DoD offices. The group drew findings for presentation to the full Committee so as to develop and deliberate final recommendations. The TRAC Task Leads outbriefed recommendations to USD Kendall at the April 2015 Plenary.

The GHSA Prep Group met four times in 2015 for briefings from National Security Council (NSC) staff, U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM), the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), key DoD offices, and the U.S. Department of State (DOS), among others. The TRAC delivered final recommendations along with the NSS Prep Group in April 2015.

USD Kendall also directed the TRAC to pursue two new efforts: one on the potential issues and preparedness for addressing WMD elimination in North Korea (DPRK), and the other on how to maximize the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)'s ability to meet all variety of emerging WMD threats and security developments in support of its mission (DTRA Futures). This is an update to the 2008 study on the same topic by Dr. Ashton Carter and Ambassador (AMB) Robert Joseph.

## The Year Ahead: 2016 Forecast

In 2016, the TRAC will fully leverage incumbents and new members with the expertise to handle complex CWMD issues facing the Department. The Committee will engage with U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) to discuss the pending changes to the Unified Command Plan (UCP). Additionally, the DTRA Futures and DPRK Prep Groups will continue their efforts and plan to outbrief findings in the summer-fall timeframe. USD(AT&L) is also launching two additional Prep Groups to examine regional challenges posed by Russian and Chinese incursions. The TRAC Chair and Vice Chair are in the process of assigning members, and they Prep Groups will begin research and information gathering forthwith.

## NUCLEAR STRATEGIC STABILITY STUDY

### TIMELINE, STATUS, AND MEMBERSHIP

Authorization Date:	October 7, 2014
Status:	Concluded
Task Lead:	HON Joseph Benkert
Members:	Ms. Jill Hruby AMB Robert Joseph HON Susan Koch HON Michael Nacht Ms. Eileen Vergino

### CONTEXT

The Nuclear Strategic Stability study examined U.S. capability to achieve its goals while continuing the reduction in overall nuclear weapons numbers. To make the report as comprehensive as possible, the TRAC considered the precise effect of reducing or eliminating specific classes of weapon delivery systems due to budget constraints and acquisition decisions, to include the advantages and disadvantages weapon system. The TRAC examined these both individually and as an integral part of the U.S. nuclear force structure in promoting strategic stability in steady state and crisis to achieve deterrence goals and reassure U.S allies. The final report incorporates general courses of action to meet the current security environment, and addresses cross-domain issues, the appropriate resource allocation across weapon types, and insights into the management of U.S. nuclear force structure.

### TASKS

Per the Terms of Reference signed by ASD(NCB) on October 7, 2014, the TRAC assessed topics, including:

- The effect of various types of weapons on strategic stability changes if overall numbers of weapons are reduced, and their effects in a multilateral long-term context - not only the U.S.-Russia bilateral context;
- Whether dual-use types of weapons (with both nuclear and conventional variants) pose any additional considerations;

- Technical challenges associated with verifying compliance with cooperative initiatives; and,
- Acquisition and budget issues relevant to sustaining or modernizing classes of weapons in the U.S. nuclear force structure.

## **PROGRESS**

The Prep Group met eight times to discuss concerns and the way forward with senior leadership from USEUCOM, NATO, USFK, U.S. Forces Japan, USPACOM, and USSTRATCOM, among others.

After developing preliminary findings, the Prep Group briefed the full Committee at the 34<sup>th</sup> Plenary on April 21, 2015. After deliberations and consensus, the TRAC presented its recommendations to USD(AT&L) in April 2015.

## **FINDINGS**

Most of the findings remain classified; the full, classified report is available upon request. The only unclassified finding is:

- A visible and credible deterrent is critical to crisis prevention and de-escalation.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The TRAC's unclassified recommendations to DoD were:

- Ensure the viability of a visible and credible deterrent to prevent crises and to deescalate conflict should they occur;
- Continue to invest in the capabilities, maintenance, and modernization of the U.S. nuclear forces;
- Improve Combatant Command (CCMD) training and education;
- Ensure CCMDs fully integrate planning; and,
- Devote more attention to cross-domain issues and their impact on nuclear escalation and de-escalation.

## GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA STUDY

### TIMELINE, STATUS, AND MEMBERSHIP

Authorization Date:	October 7, 2014
Status:	Concluded
Task Lead:	Dr. Gigi Gronvall
Members:	Major General Donna Barbisch, USA, Retired Dr. Robert Kadlec HON Joseph Benkert Lieutenant General (LTG) Francis Kearney, USA, Retired Rear Admiral (RADM) Kenneth Bernard, USPHS, Retired Ms. Eileen Vergino

### CONTEXT

ASD(NCB) Andrew Weber initiated this study shortly after the GHSA's 2014 launch to assess potential roles, costs, and benefits for DoD participation in the Agenda, as well as to identify and explore emerging technologies for use in areas such as biosurveillance and incident countermeasures that would provide high value-added in support of the GHSA. Shortly thereafter, the 2014-2015 Ebola epidemic swept across West Africa. USD Kendall then expanded the study's scope to include lessons learned from DoD's response to the Ebola crisis and implications for DoD's role in future infectious disease outbreaks – be they naturally occurring, deliberate, or accidental. The TRAC report addressed these concerns.

### TASKS

As tasked by ASD(NCB) in the Terms of Reference on October 7, 2014, the TRAC conducted a study with the following objectives:

- Identify the GHSA network across DoD to include the CCMDs;
- Determine lessons learned from DoD preparation and response to the 2014-2015 Ebola outbreak;
- Clarify the process for determining when a disease becomes a national security threat and decisive powers for coordination within the U.S. Government;

- Elucidate the roles and benefits for DoD in the GHSA mission space and the alignment of DoD priorities with GHSA objectives; and,
- Examine new GHSA technologies for future investments.

## **PROGRESS**

The research included high-level meetings with representatives from USAMRIID, CDC, NSC, DTRA, and U.S. Northern Command, among other organizations, to discuss the existing DoD health and biological incident framework and capabilities, as well as areas for improvement. The group also sought information from nongovernmental personnel directly involved in incident response on the ground in the Ebola crisis.

The GHSA Prep Group concluded information gathering in early 2015. After developing preliminary recommendations, the Prep Group circulated the results to the full Committee at the 34<sup>th</sup> Plenary on April 21, 2015. After reaching consensus, the TRAC presented its recommendations to USD(AT&L) on April 22, 2015. The final, unclassified report will be published on the TRAC website in 2016.

## **FINDINGS**

The TRAC's findings include:

- DoD has both strategic and department-centered interests in promoting and maintaining health security in crisis and non-crisis periods.
- GHSA leadership within DoD is currently based on event origin as opposed to the event type.
- With regard to the Ebola outbreak response, a strategic vision and appropriate guidance for DoD engagement in global health security events was lacking. As a result, DoD could have utilized some of its assets, such as the USAMRIID and DTRA, more fully.
- DoD will likely be called on to respond to global epidemics in the future.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on these findings, the TRAC recommended:

- A single office in the OSD for Policy (OSD-Policy) should provide guidance and coordination, in cooperation with the Joint Staff, for preparedness, planning, training, and exercising DoD's future response to catastrophic epidemics regardless of the source or point of origin.

- ASD(NCB) and the OSD-Policy lead, must establish protocols for information sharing with CDC, the World Health Organization, and other relevant actors in advance of another crisis. This will help ensure common situational awareness that was lacking in the Ebola response.
- ASD(NCB) should assess the successes and failures of the global Ebola response and should inform next-event DoD preparedness and planning for Research and Development (R&D) and acquisition of medical and non-medical materiel, including drugs, vaccines, diagnostics, and personal protective equipment.
- OSD-Policy and the Joint Staff should incorporate the following in the Guidance for Employment of the Force and the Guidance for Development of the Force documents:
  - Service laboratories should fully participate in health security missions at all stages of epidemic response. The expertise of service laboratory personnel must be cultivated and maintained;
  - Key interagency partners (CDC, U.S. Agency for International Development, etc.) should be integrated into DoD biological response exercises for a range of health crisis scenarios; and,
  - Designate specific offices within each CCMD dedicated to maintaining regional awareness of potential epidemic and health security issues.

## FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR THE DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY STUDY

### TIMELINE, STATUS, AND MEMBERSHIP

Authorization Date:	October 15, 2015
Status:	In Progress
Task Leads:	Dr. Miriam John and AMB Robert Joseph
Members:	Dr. Gigi Gronvall HON Susan Koch VADM Robert Harward, USN, Retired Dr. John Reichart Ms. Mary Alice Hayward

### CONTEXT

As the nation's primary CWMD Agency, DTRA faces many challenges that pull the Agency's mission and resources in numerous directions. Factors such as the growing demand for the real-time support and attendant budgetary pressures make it increasingly difficult for Agency leadership to anticipate and prepare for the future environment. In addition, the anticipated UCP transfer of the CWMD mission from USSTRATCOM to USSOCOM could result in major changes for DTRA. The TRAC report will address how DTRA can maximize response capacity to emerging challenges and best assist CCMDs in CWMD management, while maintaining a long-term strategic plan for defeating future threats.

### TASKS

As tasked by USD(AT&L) on October 15, 2015, the TRAC is examining:

- Trends, emerging threats, and potential "surprises" that may present new challenges and capability needs, and how DTRA can best stay focused going forward;
- The adequacy of DTRA's R&D and combat support programs;
- The appropriate balance among operational readiness, combat support and R&D, and how to maximize the benefits each can derive from the others;



- The effectiveness and adequacy of DTRA's relationships within DoD, especially with the Services and Combatant Commanders, as well as the Agency's relationships within the broader national security community to strengthen the cadre of CWMD expertise; and,
- Lessons learned from USSTRATCOM's CWMD management for use moving forward with UCP changes and the transfer of the CWMD mission to USSOCOM.

## **PROGRESS**

In 2015, the Prep Group met six times to review information on the management and organizational matters specific to the CWMD mission. The Prep Group also met with technical experts from across DoD. The TRAC plans to continue information gathering through early 2016, and to develop findings and present recommendations in late spring or early summer.

## **PRELIMINARY FINDINGS**

The Prep Group is in the process of consolidating information.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Prep Group plans to brief its preliminary findings to the TRAC for deliberation and recommendations in spring 2016. The TRAC will draft a report by late fall 2016 –classification to be determined.

# COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION: A CASE STUDY OF NORTH KOREA

## TIMELINE, STATUS, AND MEMBERSHIP

Authorization Date:	October 15, 2015
Status:	In Progress
Task Leads:	HON Michael Nacht and Ms. Eileen Vergino
Members:	HON Joseph Benkert Dr. Miriam John VADM Robert Harward, USN, Retired Dr. Jeffrey Starr LTG Francis Kearney, USA, Retired

## CONTEXT

Countering DPRK's WMD program is a top DoD priority. Recent technological advancements, coupled with DPRK's increasingly hostile rhetoric and actions towards the U.S. and its allies, pose a grave threat, not only to the U.S. and its allies but to the order of international stability. The TRAC report will address DoD's enduring counter-proliferation and WMD elimination missions, mission readiness, and coordination with the Republic of Korea (ROK) to include roles, responsibilities and capabilities in the coming years, among the military services, DTRA, USSTRATCOM, USPACOM, USFK, the ROK, and other partners.

## TASKS

As tasked by USD(AT&L) in the Terms of Reference dated October 15, 2015, the TRAC is evaluating the following:

- Lessons learned from the Syria chemical weapons destruction which might pertain to the DPRK situation;
- The capabilities DoD needs for a DPRK WMD scenario, and how DoD can drive WMD elimination requirements;
- The roles, authorities, and synchronization required of key players in planning, training, and equipping;

- ROK's role in planning and preparations;
- ROK's evolving assumptions with regard to DPRK and how this factors into U.S. Government plans; and,
- The best means of countering and securing the WMD threat in North Korea.

## **PROGRESS**

The Prep Group began information gathering in October 2015 with briefings from top governmental and non-governmental subject matter experts. In November, the Prep Group met with representatives from DOS, OSD-Policy, RAND Corporation, and the Center for Naval Analyses, among others. In December the Prep Group visited USSOCOM for discussions with top USSOCOM leadership. It will continue information gathering through 2016, and deliver recommendations by the end of the calendar year.

## **PRELIMINARY FINDINGS**

Information gathering will continue with expected findings in 2016.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The TRAC expects to brief DoD leadership in early fall 2016 and publish recommendations shortly thereafter.

## CONCLUSION

In CY15, the TRAC provided valuable recommendations on issues related to GHSA and Nuclear Strategic Stability that will help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of those efforts for the Department of Defense. Going into 2016, the TRAC will continue to provide actionable recommendations that align CWMD activities with DoD priorities specifically on Future Challenges for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency and the CWMD case study of North Korea. Likewise, the TRAC will move forward with its new efforts involving China, Russia, and other CWMD issues of concern to DoD.

## ANNEX A: TRAC Charter

1. Committee's Official Designation: The Committee shall be known as the Threat Reduction Advisory Committee ("the Committee").
2. Authority: The Secretary of Defense, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) of 1972 (5 U.S.C., Annex, as amended) and 41 C.F.R. § 102-3.50(d), established the Committee.
3. Objectives and Scope of Activities: The Committee shall provide independent advice and recommendations on matters relating to combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), as set forth in paragraph 4 below.
4. Description of Duties: The Committee shall provide the Secretary of Defense, through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs (ASD(NCB)), independent advice and recommendations on:
  - Reducing the threat to the United States, its military forces, and its allies and partners posed by nuclear, biological, chemical, conventional, and special weapons;
  - Combating WMD to include non-proliferation, counterproliferation, and consequence management;
  - Nuclear deterrence transformation, nuclear material lockdown and accountability;
  - Nuclear weapons effects; and,
  - The nexus of counterproliferation and counter WMD terrorism.
5. Agency or Official to Whom the Committee Reports: The Committee shall report to the Secretary of Defense through the USD(AT&L).
6. Support: The Department of Defense, through the Office of the USD(AT&L), the Office of the ASD(NCB) Defense Programs, and DTRA, shall provide support, as deemed necessary, for the Committee's performance, and shall ensure compliance with the requirements of the FACA, the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 (5 U.S.C. § 552b, as amended) ("the Sunshine Act"), governing Federal statutes and regulations, and established DoD policies and procedures.
7. Estimated Annual Operating Costs and Staff Years: The estimated annual operating cost, to include travel, meetings, and contract support, is approximately \$680,000. The estimated annual personnel costs to the DoD are 2.1 full-time equivalents.

8. Designated Federal Officer: The Designated Federal Officer (DFO), pursuant to DoD policy, shall be a full-time or permanent part-time DoD employee, and shall be appointed in accordance with established DoD policies and procedures.

In addition, the Committee's DFO is required to be in attendance at all committee and subcommittee meetings for the entire duration of each and every meeting. However, in the absence of the Committee's DFO, an Alternate DFO, duly appointed to the Committee, according to the DoD policies and procedures, shall attend the entire duration of the Committee or subcommittee meeting.

The DFO, or the Alternate DFO, shall open all of the Committee's and subcommittee's meetings; prepare and approve all meeting agendas; and adjourn any meeting when the DFO, or the Alternate DFO, determines adjournment to be in the public interest or required by governing regulations or DoD policies and procedures.

9. Estimated Number and Frequency of Meetings: The Committee shall meet at the call of the Committee's DFO, in consultation with the Chair. The estimated number of Committee meetings is four per year.

10. Duration of the Committee: The need for this advisory function is on a continuing basis; however, this charter is subject to renewal every two years.

11. Termination Date: The Committee shall terminate upon completion of its mission or two years from the date this charter is filed, whichever is sooner, unless extended by the Secretary of Defense or designee.

12. Committee Membership: The Committee shall be comprised of no more than 25 members who are eminent authorities in the fields of national defense, geopolitical and national security affairs, WMD, nuclear physics, chemistry, and biology.

The Committee members are appointed by the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense and their appointments shall be renewed on an annual basis in accordance with DoD policies and procedures. Those members, who are not full-time or permanent part-time Federal officers or employees, shall be appointed as experts or consultants, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 3109, to serve as special government employee (SGE) members. Committee members who are full-time or permanent part-time Federal employees shall be appointed, pursuant to 41 C.F.R. § 102-3.130(a), to serve as regular government employee (RGE) members.

Committee members shall, with the exception of reimbursement for official Committee-related travel and per diem, serve without compensation, unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with USD(AT&L) and the ASD(NCB), shall select the Committee's Chair and Vice Chair from among the membership approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense may approve the appointment of Committee members for one-to-four year terms of service; however, no member, unless authorized by the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense, may serve more than two consecutive terms of service, to include its subcommittees, or serve on more than two DoD Federal advisory committees at one time. Each Committee member is appointed to provide advice on the basis of his or her best judgment without representing any particular point of view and in a manner that is free from conflict of interest.

13. Subcommittees: The Department, when necessary and consistent with the Committee's mission and DoD policies and procedures, may establish subcommittees, task forces, or working groups to support the Committee. Establishment of subcommittees will be based upon written determination, to include terms of reference, by the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, or the USD(AT&L), as the Committee's Sponsor.

Such subcommittees shall not work independently of the chartered Committee, and shall report their findings and advice solely to the Committee for full deliberation and discussion. Subcommittees have no authority to make decisions and recommendations, verbally or in writing, on behalf of the chartered Committee. No subcommittee or any of its members can update or report directly to the DoD or to any Federal officers or employees.

All subcommittee members shall be appointed in the same manner as the Committee members; that is, the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense shall appoint subcommittee members to a term of service of one-to-four years, with annual renewals, even if the member in question is already a Committee member. Subcommittee members shall not serve more than two consecutive terms of service, without approval by the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense. Subcommittee members are appointed to provide advice on the basis of their best judgment without representing a particular point of view and in a manner that is free from conflict of interest.

Subcommittee members, if not full-time or part-time government employees, shall be appointed to serve as experts or consultants, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 3109, to serve as SGE members. Those individuals who are full-time or permanent part-time Federal officers or employees shall be appointed, pursuant to 41 C.F.R. § 102-3.130(a), to serve as RGE members. With the exception of reimbursement for official Committee-related travel and per diem, subcommittee members shall serve without compensation.

All subcommittees operate under the provisions of FACA, the Sunshine Act, governing Federal statutes and regulations, and established DoD policies and procedures.

14. Recordkeeping: The records of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be handled according to section 2, General Records Schedule 26, and governing DoD policies and procedures. These records shall be available for public inspection and copying, subject to the Freedom of Information Act of 1966 (U.S.C. § 552, as amended).

15. Filing Date: May 31, 2016



## ANNEX B: Threat Reduction Advisory Committee Membership

### Chairperson

Ambassador Ronald Lehman, II

### Vice-Chairperson

Dr. Miriam John

### Members

Honorable Graham Allison	Ambassador Robert Joseph
Honorable Joseph Benkert	Dr. Robert Kadlec *
Rear Admiral Kenneth Bernard, USPHS, Retired	Lieutenant General Francis Kearney, III, USA, Retired
Dr. Melissa Choi	Honorable Susan Koch
Honorable Richard Falkenrath	Honorable Michael Nacht
Ms. Donna Gregg	Dr. John Reichart
Dr. Gigi Gronvall	Ms. Joan Rohlfing
Vice Admiral Robert Harward, USN, Retired	Dr. Jeffrey Starr
Ms. Mary Alice Hayward	Ms. Eileen Vergino
Ms. Jill Hruby	Dr. George Whitesides

\*Terms of Service completed effective: December 31, 2015

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## ANNEX C: TRAC Management Staff

Mr. William Hostyn, Director, (703) 767-4453, [william.p.hostyn.civ@mail.mil](mailto:william.p.hostyn.civ@mail.mil) \*

Mr. Stephen Polchek, Deputy Director, (703) 767-8891, [stephen.j.polchek.civ@mail.mil](mailto:stephen.j.polchek.civ@mail.mil) \*

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Ms. Anne Renner, (703) 767-2597, [anne.e.renner.ctr@mail.mil](mailto:anne.e.renner.ctr@mail.mil)

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\*Designated Federal Officer

Please direct all inquiries to the TRAC Management Staff

